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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WEEK IN HEADLINES

International

Soviet Premier Khrushchev ended U.S. visit & conferences with Pres. Eisenhower after agreeing to reopen talks on world problems and canceling ultimatum on Berlin.

Ceylonese Prime Min. Bandaranaike assassinated.

Typhoon killed 3,174 in Japan.

United States

Employment & cost of living dropped from peaks.

AFL-CIO convention voted mild action vs. racial bias in unions, authorized readmittance of ousted longshore union.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Khrushchev Ends U.S. Visit

Limited Accords Reported. Soviet Premier Khrushchev left Andrews Air Force Base, Md. for Moscow Sept. 27 after his 13-day U.S. visit.

Khrushchev's visit had ended with an intensive discussion of East-West differences with Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 25-27 at the President's Camp David, Md. retreat.

A joint communiqué issued Sept. 27 said Khrushchev & Mr. Eisenhower had agreed to reopen negotiations to seek peaceful settlement of world problems. It disclosed the following Khrushchev-Eisenhower agreements:

- "All outstanding international questions should be settled not by the application of force but by peaceful means through negotiation."
- Berlin "negotiations would be reopened with a view to achieving a solution which would be in accordance with the interests of all concerned and in the interest of the maintenance of peace."
- "The question of general disarmament is the most important one facing the world today," and "both governments will make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem."
- Mr. Eisenhower's reciprocal visit to the USSR, originally planned for this fall, would take place "next spring" at a time to be set later.

Camp David Talks. Khrushchev & Mr. Eisenhower arrived at Camp David by helicopter from Washington late Sept. 25. They opened their talks with a general discussion of world affairs in the company of U.S. State Secy. Herter, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge, U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Thompson, Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko, Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Menshikov & A. A. Soldatov of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The President & Khrushchev met privately Sept. 26 with interpreters to discuss the Berlin & German problems. Gromyko & Herter conferred simultaneously on disarmament, nuclear test suspension & U.S.-Soviet exchanges. Vice Pres. Nixon & the full retinues of U.S. & Soviet advisers had attended an initial Eisenhower-Khrushchev discussion of Berlin early in the day.

(The President & Khrushchev interrupted their discussions Sept. 26 for a tour of Navy recreation facilities located at Camp David and for a helicopter flight to the President's farm in Gettysburg, Pa.)

The 2 leaders conferred privately & with their diplomatic aides Sept. 27 after the President had attended church in Gettysburg.* They left Camp David in the afternoon and bade each other farewell at the White House before Khrushchev's scheduled news conference at the National Press Club & NBC radio-TV address.

Berlin Ultimatum Ended. Announcement of the 2 leaders' agreement to remove the Soviet ultimatum on Berlin as a prelude to a possible summit meeting was made by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 28 and confirmed by Khrushchev the next day.

Reporting to a Washington news conference on the results of his talks with Khrushchev, Pres. Eisenhower said Khrushchev had "stated emphatically that never had he any intention" to apply "duress or compulsion" to the Berlin situation. He asserted that "no one is under any kind of threat" with respect to Berlin. The President said he & Khrushchev had agreed to seek "a [Berlin] solution that will protect the legitimate interests of the Soviets, the East Germans, the West Germans & . . . the Western people." "And, over & above this, we agreed . . . that these negotiations should not be prolonged indefinitely but there could be no fixed time limit on them."

Mr. Eisenhower indicated that he had retreated from his previous insistence that any Berlin settlement must guarantee Allied occupation rights in West Berlin. "I can't guarantee anything of this kind," he said, "for the simple reason [that] I don't know what kind of a solution may finally prove acceptable." In an apparent concession to Soviet views, the President admitted that the Berlin "situation is abnormal." "It was brought about by . . . a military truce after the end of the war . . . and it put, strangely, . . . a number of free people in a very awkward position."

A clarifying statement issued later Sept. 28 by White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said the President "did not mean that the freedom of the people of West Berlin is going to be abandoned or that Allied rights are going to be surrendered by any unilateral action. What he was referring to was that he could not now give in detail the ultimate solution to the Berlin question."

In other press conference remarks, the President asserted that his talks with Khrushchev had "removed many of the objections that I have heretofore held" against an East-West summit meeting. A positive decision to go to the summit was, he said, "a matter for negotiating & consultation with our allies." Mr. Eisenhower described Khrushchev as "a dynamic & arresting personality" and said he had shown willingness to modify past Marxist dogma if experience showed this necessary or justified.

Khrushchev, in a statement issued in Moscow Sept. 29 before his departure for a visit to Communist China, confirmed that "Pres. Eisenhower has given a correct account of the [Berlin] agreement we reached." "We have indeed agreed," he said, "that negotiations on the Berlin question must be resumed; that no time limit should be set for them, but that they must not be delayed indefinitely." He expressed Soviet "confidence that all the parties concerned will strive for the settlement of the Berlin problem without procrastination."

Khrushchev Report. Addressing a Moscow rally on his return from the U.S. Sept. 28, Khrushchev affirmed that his talks with Mr. Eisenhower had given him "the impression that he [Eisenhower] sincerely wanted to liquidate the 'cold war' and to improve [U.S.-USSR] relations."

Khrushchev asserted, however, that there were "forces in the United States working against us & against the easing of international tension."† "These forces," he said, "should be exposed & publicly whipped. . . . They will not be supported by reasonable people." Khrushchev asserted that despite the fact that some Americans "were not acting in the same direction as the President," "he enjoys the full confidence of his people" and had shown "wise statesmanship" in assessing the international situation.

* The Rev. Robert A. MacAskill, Gettysburg Presbyterian pastor, told newsmen Sept. 27 that the President had invited Khrushchev to attend church but that Khrushchev had declined lest he "shock . . . his people."

† Khrushchev singled out Vice Pres. Nixon as having joined in "unfriendly statements" toward his U.S. visit in an address to the American Dental Assn. He said that minutes before his initial arrival in downtown Washington, an unidentified auto had driven over his route carrying signs urging spectators to welcome him "politely, but without applause or greetings."

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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Khrushchev expressed thanks for his warm welcome by the American people but said "we could not, of course, clear out with the President at one go all the cold-war rubble that has piled up during many years." "Things dividing us are still too fresh in the memory." "Many more meetings will be necessary to achieve full understanding . . . to insure peaceful coexistence." Khrushchev said he & the President had reached agreement that a summit meeting was "necessary & useful" to achieve these aims.

Adenauer Reassured on Berlin. Bonn dispatches reported Sept. 29 that a personal message from Pres. Eisenhower had reassured Chancellor Adenauer of his defense of a free West Berlin in his talks with Khrushchev. The President's message was reported to have backed formal assurances given West German Amb.-to-U.S. Wilhelm Grewe by Deputy State Undersecy. Livingston T. Merchant Sept. 28 that there had been no change in fundamental U.S. policy on Berlin.

West German & Berlin political leaders had expressed fears of a softening of the U.S. position on Berlin, allegedly indicated in Pres. Eisenhower's Sept. 28 statement & a Sept. 22 remark by Herter that the U.S. would "have no objections" if the USSR carried out its threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. The U.S. Embassy in Bonn reassured the West German Foreign Ministry Sept. 25 that Herter's remark, made to the UN Correspondents Assn. in New York, was meant to convey the idea that the U.S. could not prevent the signing of a Soviet-East German peace treaty but that it would "object strenuously" to any effort to abrogate Allied rights in Berlin.

TV Reports. Khrushchev discussed his U.S. trip & talks with Pres. Eisenhower at a televised Natl. Press Club news conference and in a radio-TV address to Americans Sept. 27 before his departure for Moscow.

Khrushchev told the Natl. Press Club that it "should be realized . . . that it is not so easy to do away with the burden that has piled up during all these cold war years." He renewed charges that "influential forces" in the U.S. "opposed . . . an improvement of relations between our 2 countries," but he expressed belief that "common sense" will aid new efforts for "the consolidation of peace."

Other points made by Khrushchev before the Natl. Press Club:

Summit meeting—The USSR feels "that the time is right to hold such a meeting." "I am prepared to go anywhere the others would like to hold the meeting. At Geneva would be a good place."

German treaty—"As day follows night, so peace follows war; . . . peace should be signed, and since there is no united Germany, we think that peace should be signed with the 2 German states."

Disarmament—"We believe that . . . the development of disarmament should be accompanied by the development of inspection & control." At "each stage of disarmament, there should be introduced the appropriate . . . control and this throughout the whole process of disarmament."

Trade—The USSR is "not a colony but a great industrial power . . . so if there is any intention to sell [us] sausages or shoes . . . you would not find a market for those goods." "But we are prepared to develop trade with you to buy what we need . . . & that includes both industrial products & consumer goods."

Eisenhower trip—The "President's grandchildren . . . & I reached a unanimous decision that they . . . should come with the President." "I took it upon myself to suggest that . . . springtime would be the best time . . . for a visit like that," and the President concurred.§

Religion in the USSR—Reports of "the large number of young people in [Soviet] churches" confirm "that we do have full freedom of conscience, of religion in our country." But their presence could be "partly explained by the feeling of curiosity."

Khrushchev's farewell address, broadcast by NBC radio-TV, expressed his appreciation for his sympathetic reception by Americans. It recited claims of Soviet progress in science, industry & culture and described in glowing terms the future open to the Soviet people under communism, "a system asserting the most humane & truly just relations in society." He again outlined Soviet proposals for settling the Berlin & disarmament problems and pledged efforts, with Pres. Eisenhower, to renew the Soviet-U.S. cooperation of World War II.

Khrushchev Tour Highlights

New York—Khrushchev arrived in New York by train from Washington Sept. 17 to begin a cross-U.S. tour.

Driving through cleared city streets in a closed car protected by masses of police, Khrushchev was stared at by crowds described as curious & restrained but not hostile. He attended a luncheon given in his honor by N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. and said he was "convinced that you do not want war, neither with our country nor with any other. . . ." "Let us," he said, "come to an agreement on how to preserve eternal peace."

Khrushchev met with 27 leading U.S. industrialists, financiers & educators at the home of ex-N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman. The group included Chrmn. David Sarnoff of RCA, Chrmn. Frank Pace of Gen. Dynamics Corp. & ex-Sen. Herbert H. Lehman. They told Khrushchev that U.S. business leaders shared his hopes for disarmament and that under the American system greater profits could be made from production for consumption than for military purposes.

At a dinner meeting of the N.Y. Economic Club, Khrushchev reiterated his appeals for expanding U.S.-Soviet trade & exchanges to permit peaceful coexistence & economic competition between the capitalist & Communist systems. He recited claims of past Soviet economic successes and plans for expansion during the current 7-year plan and said: "I have not come here to beg." On the contrary, Khrushchev said, "we have no doubt that the Soviet Union will be able to stand on its own in this economic competition and will, in time, overtake you."

Khrushchev was subjected to heckling during a question period at the Economic Club meeting when he evaded queries on Soviet news censorship & jamming of foreign broadcasts. He berated the hecklers for lack of hospitality and warned that "if there is no desire to listen to what I have to say, I can go."

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge challenged Khrushchev's criticism of U.S. capitalism in a speech to the same Economic Club meeting. He told Khrushchev that the difference between early capitalism as described by Marx & modern capitalism was "as great as the difference between black & white." U.S. political power, he said, was not held by businessmen but by "the everyday rank-&-file of citizens," who exercised it "through the ballot box."

Khrushchev drove to Hyde Park, N.Y. Sept. 18 to visit Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and lay a wreath at Franklin D. Roosevelt's grave. He returned to New York to present his plan for total world disarmament in an address to the UN General Assembly, meet with N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and visit the Wall St. financial district & Empire State Building. He attended a dinner given in his honor by UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld. (2 of 300 Eastern European refugees picketing Khrushchev near UN Hq. were arrested when they clashed with police restraining them.)

In a farewell statement before leaving New York Sept. 19, Khrushchev expressed regret that he "did not have the opportunity to come in close contact with . . . the ordinary people of New York" due to the danger posed by "some provocative elements."

Los Angeles—Khrushchev landed in Los Angeles Sept. 19 after a 5-hour 27-min. flight from New York in a MATS Boeing 707 jet transport.

He was greeted coolly by L.A. Mayor Norris Poulson and driven to the Beverly Hills studios of 20th Century-Fox for a luncheon with film industry notables headed by Pres. Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Assn. & Spyros P. Skouras of 20th Century-Fox. After a heated debate with Skouras on their respective working-class origins & the virtues of capitalism vs. communism, Khrushchev delivered an address denouncing U.S. intervention in Russia after World

§ Washington sources said Sept. 27 that the President's trip to the USSR had been postponed in order to provide time to test Soviet willingness to negotiate accords on Berlin & disarmament. They expressed doubt that Soviet leaders would risk marring a Presidential visit by provoking a major crisis in the interim. It was believed likely that Mr. Eisenhower's trip to the USSR would come after a probable summit meeting.

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War I and a refusal, for security reasons, to permit him to visit the Disneyland amusement center.

(Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Menshikov conceded Sept. 23 that both Soviet & U.S. security officials had been responsible for what he described as the excessive protective cordon surrounding Khrushchev. But he said security provisions should have been substantially reduced after Khrushchev's complaints in New York & Los Angeles that he was being prevented from meeting people.)

Khrushchev threatened to break off his U.S. visit and return to Moscow after listening to a critical speech by Mayor Poulson at an L.A. civic dinner later Sept. 19. Denouncing Poulson for referring to his "we will bury you" remark, Khrushchev said he had "answered the statement before. . . . In Russia, a provincial mayor would not be reelected if he didn't keep up with the news." "It took us only about 12 hours to get here," Khrushchev warned, "perhaps it would take us only about 10½ hours to get back." Poulson, chiding Khrushchev for his prediction of capitalism's "burial," had said: "We tell you in the friendliest terms possible we are planning no funerals—yours or our own."

Khrushchev, in his address, appealed for serious study of his total disarmament proposals. Asserting "that the First [sic] Commandment of the Christian religion says 'Thou shalt not kill,'" Khrushchev said: "It is a question of war or peace between our countries, a question of the life or death of the peoples."

Taken on a tour of the 20th Century-Fox studios, Khrushchev was shown a can-can dance from the forthcoming film "Can-Can." (Commenting on it, he told newsmen Sept. 20 in San Francisco that "it was immoral." "A person's face is more beautiful than his backside.")

San Francisco—Khrushchev travelled to San Francisco by train Sept. 20, breaking his trip from Los Angeles to mingle with friendly crowds in Santa Barbara & St. Luis Obispo, Calif.

Welcomed by the most enthusiastic crowds of his trip thus far, Khrushchev contrasted this with Los Angeles' criticism. He told San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, however, that he never had "refused any political disputes" on "the question of our opposing ideologies" because "it is in argument that the truth is born." But he warned against any recriminations that would make "more profound" the differences between East & West.

(The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 20 that U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge, Khrushchev's escort on his U.S. tour, had been instructed to shield Khrushchev from ideological arguments with local politicians. He was ordered to permit legitimate debate but to prevent any deliberate taunting of Khrushchev. A White House statement warned Sept. 21 that "discourtesies" shown Khrushchev would not serve the purpose of "constructive meetings" between him & Pres. Eisenhower.)

Khrushchev met with 7 American labor leaders Sept. 20 for a heated discussion of the U.S. & Soviet ways of life. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported after the dinner meeting that Khrushchev & the labor leaders had found their positions "irreconcilable" and unable to support any statement of agreement. Khrushchev was said to have been intensely angered by questions about Soviet policy on disarmament, Hungary & the right to strike. Khrushchev asserted that Soviet workers had the "juridical right" to stop work but that none had done so in years because they were content and in agreement with the Soviet Govt. He accused the AFL-CIO leaders of being "agents for capitalists" and of "peddling the Dulles line" in foreign policy.

The 7 labor leaders, all AFL-CIO vice presidents, were: Reuther, James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, Paul L. Phillips of the United Papermakers & Paperworkers, O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Karl F. Feller of the United Brewery Workers & Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union. (A resolution approved Sept. 21 by the biennial convention of the AFL-CIO, meeting in San Francisco, denounced Khrushchev as "more truculent & demanding in his aggressio than Stalin," particularly with respect to Soviet policies on Berlin.)

Khrushchev protested Sept. 21 against a remark by Reuther that he (Khrushchev) had described himself as "the dictator of the working class" in the USSR. A summary of the dinner meeting issued by the labor leaders Sept. 21 said that Khrushchev had categorized himself as "head of the [Soviet] working class." It also confirmed that Khrushchev had rejected suggestions that the U.S. & USSR remove the stigma of political motivation from their programs of aid to underdeveloped nations by establishing a joint foreign aid program.

(Pres. Eisenhower, in a personal message read to the AFL-CIO convention Sept. 18 by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, had noted that "one of the most important reasons" for the Khrushchev visit to the U.S. "was to give him a chance to see our working men & women." The President's message was dispatched after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who had refused to meet Khrushchev, had denounced the Soviet leader Sept. 17 for efforts to enslave the world through "deceit, treachery & inhuman ruthlessness.")

Khrushchev took a brief walk through San Francisco streets Sept. 21, toured the Bay area aboard the Coast Guard cutter Gresham and visited the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Hq., where he talked with ILW Pres. Harry Bridges, terming him less hostile than other U.S. labor leaders he had met. Khrushchev later toured a shopping center near San Francisco & an IBM electronic computer plant near San Jose. He told IBM Pres. Thomas J. Watson Jr. that his talks with U.S. businessmen had produced "no conflicts" but that his meetings with "trade union leaders or . . . politicians" had been "not so smooth."

Khrushchev told Capt. B. P. Clark of the Gresham that the USSR was "scrapping 90 to 95% of our cruisers, including some that were just on the verge of being commissioned," to "rely mainly on submarines."

In an address later Sept. 21 at a San Francisco civic dinner, Khrushchev said San Franciscans had "charmed" him by their reception. "But," he said, "you have charmed my heart, not my head. I still think that our system is a good system." "You may not agree with us, but we are guided by noble aspirations in our struggle for communism, and we are going to wage this struggle not by force of arms but by our words," Khrushchev pledged.

Des Moines—Khrushchev flew to Des Moines, Ia. Sept. 22 and was greeted by enthusiastic crowds after being welcomed by Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless & Des Moines Mayor Charles F. Iles.

Khrushchev toured Des Moines in an open car under relaxed security regulations and visited factories of the John Deere Farm Machinery Co. & Des Moines (meat) Packing Co. He told a sidewalk radio interviewer that he favored "one meeting or a couple of meetings a year" at the summit level. Introduced to the American hot-dog during his visit to the packing plant, he conceded laughingly that "we have beaten you to the moon, but you have beaten us in sausage-making."

Khrushchev, in an address later Sept. 22, challenged Iowa to compete with the USSR's Krasnodar area in corn production. He cited the USSR's recent agricultural successes but admitted that "your output per person employed in agriculture is . . . much higher than on our collective farms." He attributed this disparity to the USSR's collective farm system in which labor was determined by area population, not solely (as in the U.S.) by an area's economic need for labor. Khrushchev's major exhortation: "Let there be more corn & more meat and . . . no hydrogen bombs at all."

Khrushchev drove 70 miles to Coon Rapids, Ia. Sept. 23 to visit the farm of Roswell Garst, wealthy hybrid corn grower who had met Khrushchev during several visits to the USSR. Khrushchev inspected Garst's farm, argued with him about corn-planting techniques and was mobbed by newsmen and photographers until Garst employes & police cleared them from his path. Khrushchev met with Adlai E. Stevenson and told him that he believed an East-West agreement would be reached on a multi-stage disarmament plan under strict controls.

Khrushchev also visited the Iowa State College in Ames, Ia., Sept. 23 and agreed to act on a personal appeal from Mr. & Mrs. Paulius Leonas of Chicago to permit their 2 children to leave Soviet Lithuania & rejoin them in the U.S.

Pittsburgh—Khrushchev arrived in Pittsburgh late Sept. 23 and was greeted by Acting Mayor Thomas J. Gallagher & small crowds attributed to the late hour. The city's "Golden Triangle" downtown area was illuminated for Khrushchev to substitute for the absent flare of furnaces in strikebound Monongahela Valley steel plants. Khrushchev toured downtown Pittsburgh in an open car amidst friendly crowds Sept. 24 and visited

the Homestead, Pa. plant of the Mesta Machine Co. The non-union Mesta plant was one of the few large steel-fabricating plants in the area not closed by the steel strike.

Replying to assertions by Gov. David L. Lawrence that all Americans were united behind Pres. Eisenhower in foreign policy, Khrushchev told a luncheon meeting at the U. of Pittsburgh that he had "come here with precisely such . . . support on the part of my people." Khrushchev said he wanted to bring the "cold war" to an end but "the political cold is coming from you & not from us." "We are not afraid of the cold, but we would like more favorable winds to blow," he asserted. "Peace, not war is the natural state of mankind."

Commenting on a religious invocation for peace read by Rev. Howard Scharfe, Khrushchev said that in the USSR "atheists, believers [&] priests" were "united by one thought—to do all in their power to insure peace." He recalled that when Pres. Eisenhower had asked a week of prayer for the "slaves of communism," he (Khrushchev) had urged Americans to visit the USSR and see how Soviet "slaves" lived. "I have come here to see how the slaves of capitalism are living," he said, and "I see that the way they live is not bad at all."

Washington—Khrushchev ended his cross-country tour and returned to Washington Sept. 24 to prepare for talks with Mr. Eisenhower. He attended a Soviet Embassy diplomatic reception and then met with a small group of business leaders at a dinner given by Eric Ridder, Journal of Commerce publisher. He told Vice Pres. Nixon at the Soviet Embassy that U.S. policies were "like an iceberg." He reportedly told the businessmen that he was convinced the American people wanted peace but that the U.S. Govt. had to prove its good intentions by trade & disarmament accords with the USSR.

Khrushchev toured Govt. facilities in the Washington area and lunched with State Secy. Herter Sept. 25 before flying by helicopter to Camp David with Pres. Eisenhower. Khrushchev told Herter that "we in our country have differences, as you do, but you dramatize yours more than we do." He admitted, however, that "there have been cases where [Soviet] differences assumed dramatic form. . . . All here realize what I mean."

LAOS

U.S. to Aid Vs. Reds. U.S. determination to aid Laos against attacks by Communist rebels supported by North Viet Nam was made clear Sept. 17 by State Secy. Herter.

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Herter said: The U.S. "is pledged under the [UN] Charter to resist aggression. It will fulfill this pledge without equivocation. We will support the royal Laotian Govt. in its own efforts to preserve independence."

Herter rejected Soviet calls for a new Geneva conference to deal with Laos as a "disruptive" attempt to "ignore the authority of the United Nations" & the Security Council Subcom. on Laos. Opposing the admission of Red China to the UN, Herter charged that the Peiping regime was "supporting efforts to subvert the will of the free people of Laos."

(Laotian Foreign Min. Kamphan Panya charged in an Assembly speech Sept. 22 that there was "indisputable evidence" that China had aided North Viet Nam with troops & arms in its alleged Laotian invasion.)

Herter also said that (a) the UN should "speak out in clear terms" on the "brutal Chinese Communist repression of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetans" and (b) the Hungarian Govt. was maintaining "the tyrannical rule which was imposed" by "Soviet troops" and had rebuffed all UN efforts to deal with the problem.

SEATO Pledges Support. The SEATO Council met informally in Washington Sept. 28 and pledged its "determination to abide by . . . [SEATO] treaty obligations" toward Laos. The meeting, called to hear Herter report on the results of talks between Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Khrushchev, did not reach any decision on the question of SEATO arms aid to Laos. The Council reportedly agreed to defer any aid to Laos until the UN Security Council Subcom. on Laos had reported on charges of North Viet Namese intervention.

(SEATO Secy. Gen. Pote Sarasin told newsmen in Bangkok Sept. 21 that if requested, SEATO would consider sending troops or arms & training missions to Laos. He stressed that intervention in Laos would require the approval of all 8 SEATO states—the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand & the Philippines.

(A SEATO military advisers' conference in Bangkok Sept. 22-24 disclosed that member states would be able to supply Laos with arms & men "if the need arises." Delegations attending the meeting were said, however, to be divided on the question, with Thailand & the Philippines favoring immediate intervention in Laos, and Britain, France, Australia & New Zealand opposed.)

UN Probe Starts. The UN Security Council Subcom. on Laos began its investigation Sept. 16, meeting in Vientiane with Crown Prince Savang Vathana, newly-appointed Laotian regent. A Laotian Govt. report on the Communist-led rebellion was presented to the UN group Sept. 19, but UN spokesmen disclosed Sept. 22 that it had not specifically charged North Viet Nam with fomenting & aiding the revolt and had contained no corroborating evidence.

(Soviet proposals for a 2d Geneva conference on Indo-China to deal with the Laos crisis were rejected by the Laotian Govt. Sept. 19 & by Britain Sept. 22. A British note to the USSR said that a formal reply to the Soviet proposal would be withheld until the UN Security Council Subcom. on Laos had ended its work.) [See p. 295D1]

Fighting. The Laotian Army reported Sept. 16 that rebels had renewed attacks on Muong Son & other objectives in Samneua Province. Brig. Gen. Ouane Rathikone, Army chief of staff, said Sept. 17 that 2 battalions of rebel troops were operating near Takhek, 135 miles southeast of Vientiane, & that 1,000 armed North Viet Namese troops were active in central Laos. He confirmed that Sam Teu, in Samneua Province, had been recaptured Sept. 16 after 4 days of rebel occupation. He reported Sept. 18 that rebels had withdrawn from the Sam Teu area but had attacked near Phongsaly, Muong Ngoi & Muong Ek in Phongsaly Province. Laotian fighting ebbed Sept. 20-22, but correspondents said Sept. 20 that the presence of 110 wounded Laotian soldiers in Vientiane hospitals belied some reports that little fighting actually had taken place. 18 Laotian soldiers were reported killed in minor clashes Sept. 23-25 in Samneua & Luang Prabang Provinces.

Actg. Foreign Min. Sisouk Na Champasak reported Sept. 24 that rebels had turned from fighting to propaganda in isolated peasant areas.

Laotian troops attacked the rebel fortress of Muong Het, 8 miles from the North Viet Nam border, Sept. 26 and were said to have recaptured the stronghold the next day. 300 "Lao-Viets," the name given non-North Viet Namese rebel troops, reportedly were trapped in Muong Het by the Laotian attack. [See p. 295C2]

(The Laotian Army barred all newsmen from combat areas Sept. 22 to halt "distorted & untrue" dispatches challenging official accounts of the fighting. French reporters had expressed doubts that North Viet Namese troops were involved.)

ALGERIA

Rebels Offer Talks. The rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. announced Sept. 28 that in response to French Pres. de Gaulle's offer of Algerian self-determination, it was prepared to begin negotiations.

A communiqué issued in Tunis by rebel Premier Ferhat Abbas said the Provisional Govt. was "ready to enter into conversations with the French Govt. . . . to discuss the political & military conditions of a cease-fire and the conditions & guarantees of the application of self-determination."

The statement said de Gaulle's declaration had "recognized" the "right of the Algerian people freely to decide its destiny." It asserted that self-determination had been proclaimed a "fundamental objective" of the revolt.

The communiqué, however, rejected de Gaulle's contention that an Algerian solution could be found without negotiation with the rebels. "The Provisional Govt. of the Algerian Republic is the depository & guarantee of the interests of the Algerian people until they have freely pronounced themselves," it said. "It directs & controls the resistance of the Algerian people & . . . the Natl. Liberation Army," and "there can be a return of peace only with its accord."

It rejected de Gaulle's proposal to divide Algeria into free & French-administered areas and to retain Algerian industry & the Saharan oil fields. It asserted "the unshakeable determination of the Algerian people to oppose . . . partition." Such action,

it said, would violate the "intangible principle of the integrity of national territory" and would "constitute a permanent threat to peace & security."

It also rejected (1) de Gaulle's plan to "subordinate the free choice of the Algerian people to the consultation of the French people" in a constitutional referendum and (2) elections after French-imposed "pacification," which, it said, would subject Algerians to "the pressure of an army of occupation" & "administrative machinery whose traditions of electoral frauds are known."

(9 French civilians were killed & 12 wounded in rebel bombings & attacks in Algiers Sept. 24-25. Algiers police discounted allegations that the bombings were the work of European rightists seeking to prevent French-rebel negotiations.) [See p. 303B1]

French Ignore Bid. French Govt. Information Ministry spokesmen said Sept. 28 that France would not acknowledge the rebel statement. They made clear that France regarded the rebel declaration as unresponsive to de Gaulle's offer and would not enter negotiations with the rebel Govt. They reiterated that de Gaulle's plan for Algerian self-determination was conditional on the surrender or destruction of Algerian rebel forces. [See p. 302D2]

(French Rep.-to-UN Armand Bérard & other French delegates walked out of the UN General Assembly Sept. 25 to protest the denunciation of French troops in Algeria as torturers & murderers by Saudi Arabian Rep.-to-UN Ahmed Shukairy.† The French returned later the same day.)

(De Gaulle toured Communist-led industrial areas of northern France Sept. 24-27 in what was termed a successful effort to mobilize French popular support for his domestic policies & Algerian program.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Balanced Budget Foreseen. Budget Director Maurice H. Stans reported to President Eisenhower Sept. 23 that Congress had added $597 million to the fiscal 1960 expenditures the President had recommended in his budget. Stans said Congress' actions had added $11½ billion to federal expenditures for the years following 1960.

Despite the increases, the Budget Bureau said Sept. 24 that the fiscal 1960 budget was still in balance. It estimated in its annual budget review that the year's expenditures would total $78.905 billion and that revenues would amount to $79 billion. But Stans said this prediction of a balanced budget & $95 million surplus depended on an early end to the steel strike before its effects started to cut deeply into taxes. The new estimate of fiscal 1960 expenditures was $1.875 billion higher than the original budget estimate. More than half of the increase was due to a $983 million rise in the cost of interest payments on the public debt. [See p. 304C1-D2]

Bohlen to Advise Herter. The State Department announced Sept. 21 that Amb.-to-Philippines Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen, 55, had been recalled to Washington to serve as an adviser to State Secy. Herter. Bohlen, ex-ambassador to Moscow & a leading State Department expert on the USSR, had been attacked by such critics as Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee & Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) for his role at the Yalta conference, at which he had served as an interpreter.

It had been reported in July that Bohlen's critics had informed Herter that they would oppose a reported plan by Herter to put Bohlen in charge of a State Department Russian division and to make Bohlen the State Secretary's chief adviser on Soviet matters. Herter had told reporters July 9 that he had a "real admiration" for Bohlen and had discussed the job with him "some months ago."

Pres. Eisenhower said at his July 15 press conference that Herter had given him a "completely negative" report on such an assignment for Bohlen. According to Mr. Eisenhower, Herter had said "he had done nothing about it and didn't intend to at that moment, so he wasn't even discussing it." Pres. Eisenhower acted July 17 to counteract the obvious implications of these remarks by authorizing a White House statement saying "the President has a great deal of confidence in Mr. Bohlen" and by informing Bohlen both by cable & letter that these remarks had been misinterpreted in the press. The President said at his July 22 press conference that he "consider[ed] him one of the intelligent, fine, dedicated men in the State Department." [See p. 31B1; Vol. XVII, 165C3, 95D2]

Personnel. W. Wilson White, 53, resigned Sept. 28 as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, effective Oct. 3. [See Vol. XVIII p. 291C2]

Wilfred J. McNeil, 58, resigned Sept. 15 as Assistant Defense Secretary (Defense Department controller), effective Nov. 1, to become president of the Grace Line, Inc. & a director of W. R. Grace & Co.

Louis J. Hector, 43, resigned Sept. 16 as a CAB member and told Pres. Eisenhower in his letter of resignation that civil aviation was being "hobbled by a regulatory system which does not work." "I have come to the belief that an independent regulatory commission is not competent in these days to regulate a vital national industry in the public interest," Hector said. He expressed a belief "that we are trying to regulate far too many details of civil aviation," that "many of our detailed controls of the rates & practices of the air lines could be terminated." Hector submitted to the President a 75-page memo explaining some of his criticisms, and the White House asked for more of his views on lessening regulation.

Recent ambassadorial appointments: Harry F. Stimpson Jr. of Dedham, Mass. as ambassador to Paraguay Aug. 26; Henry E. Stebbins, 54, of Milton, Mass. as the U.S.' first ambassador to Nepal Aug. 29 (confirmed Sept. 9); N.Y. financier William A. M. Burden, 53, as ambassador to Belgium Sept. 3 (confirmed Sept. 9).

Among other Senate confirmations: Aug. 27—Philip A. Roy as Commerce Undersecretary; ICC members McGregor Goff & Clyde E. Herring. Sept. 9—David Lindsay as general counsel to the Treasury Department; J. Vincent Burke Jr. as general counsel to the Defense Department.

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower flew Sept. 30 to Palm Springs, Calif. for an 8-day vacation at the La Quinta home of George E. Allen in an effort to shake off a persistent cold. [See p. 271G3]

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 28 signed a bill (HR8385) appropriating $3,225,813,000 for foreign aid & $402 million for other purposes and extending the Civil Rights Commission's life for 2 years. The appropriations included a $359 million loan to make up a fiscal 1960 deficit in the Highway Trust Fund. [See p. 296E1-A3]

Pres. Eisenhower reported to Congress Aug. 27 that the International Atomic Energy Agency had made "significant though modest" progress in starting its program of "bringing the benefits of the peaceful uses of atomic energy" to its members. Reporting on U.S. participation in the agency during 1958, Mr. Eisenhower said 18 member nations had requested aid through 1958 and that increased attention was being given to the "less-developed countries." [See p. 111D1]

Mr. Eisenhower Sept. 14 accepted the credentials of Israel's new ambassador, Avraham Harman.

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 23 received the B'nai B'rith President's Medal for his "positive efforts for peace on freedom's terms—peace with justice & dignity."

LABOR

AFL-CIO Convention. The 3d biennial AFL-CIO convention, held in San Francisco Sept. 17-23, ended in a bitter debate between AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany & A. Philip Randolph, the AFL-CIO's only Negro vice president, over racial bias in unions.

The dispute erupted over 2 resolutions introduced by Randolph, president of the Bro'hood of Sleeping Car Porters, and adopted overwhelmingly in modified form. Randolph proposed in his first resolution that the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen and Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen be ousted from the AFL-CIO unless they acted within 6 months to remove constitutional bans on admitting Negroes to membership. The resolution as adopted merely said

†Shukairy also accused Israel of an "unholy crusade" to influence a "handful of mercenary [U.S.] Congressmen" in an effort to end financial aid to the Arab states. He attacked Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) for urging that U.S. aid to Saudi Arabia be halted until Saudi Arabia ended its refusal to admit Jews serving in the U.S. forces or employed by U.S. firms. He said the barring of Jews from Saudi Arabia was "a measure of defense" against Zionism. [See Vol. XVII, p. 146F1]

the 2 unions would be urged to end the racial ban, as they had promised 2 years previously, but it set no time limit. Randolph's 2d resolution called for the "liquidation & elimination" of all segregated AFL-CIO locals. It was adopted after the word "liquidation" was dropped.

Meany rejected Randolph's assertion that the AFL-CIO should not let unions maintain segregated locals—white or Negro—"merely because the members want it." According to Randolph, permitting such a practice would be no better than letting locals be Communist- or gangster-dominated if the members so desired. Meany said he was "for the democratic rights of Negro locals to maintain the [segregated] unions if they want to." Repeatedly interrupting Randolph, Meany asked him: "Who the hell appointed you as guardian of all the Negro members in America?"

Presidents William P. Kennedy of the trainmen & H. E. Gilbert of the firemen & enginemen asked for "time" to end bias in their unions. Kennedy said his union had more than 1,000 Negro members despite its ban.

The convention adopted a resolution criticizing the record of the first session of the 86th Congress. It said Congress had "failed to act decisively in the public interest in many vital areas of legislation" because of (a) a coalition of "reactionary" Southern Democrats & Republicans, (b) the power of the "reactionary"-controlled House Rules Committee & the "obsolete" rule requiring a 2/3 vote to limit Senate debate, (c) "Presidential veto." It adopted a legislative program calling for (1) a $1.25-an-hour minimum wage plus extension of wage-hour law coverage, (2) aid to depressed areas, (3) federal aid to education covering both classroom construction & teachers' salaries, (4) improvement of unemployment benefits under federal standards, (5) adoption of the Forand bill to provide health insurance for social security beneficiaries, (6) extensive housing legislation, including public housing and aid for middle-income housing & housing for the elderly, (7) civil rights legislation, (8) liberalization of immigration laws.

The convention Sept. 18 agreed to support the steel strikers by starting a strike fund financed by all AFL-CIO members, the individual contribution to be an hour's pay monthly (a total of $15 million to $30 million a month). Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America pledged Sept. 18 that his union would give the steel strikers $1 million immediately & more later.

The convention Sept. 23 accepted an AFL-CIO Executive Council proposal that a committee be directed to draw up plans for creating an arbitration board with binding power to settle union jurisdiction disputes. (Louis Herrman of the International Typographical Union immediately served notice that the ITU would stick to its policy of rejecting arbitration.)

The convention Sept. 22 authorized the AFL-CIO to readmit the International Longshoremen's Association on a 2-year probationary basis. While on probation, it would be subject to expulsion if it refused to obey any clean-up directives issued by Meany. (Most ILA locals in the Port of New York voted overwhelmingly Sept. 21 for reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO. Locals 824—the "pistol local"—& 856 voted against reaffiliation; their leaders said they planned to secede from the ILA.)

The convention Sept. 23 reelected all AFL-CIO officers and voted $10,000-a-year salary increases for Meany & AFL-CIO Secy.-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, raising the former's annual pay to $45,000, the latter's to $43,000. [See p. 291E1]

Corruption Charges. A federal grand jury in New York Sept. 24 indicted Cornelius J. Noonan, president & business agent of Inland Terminal Workers Local 1730 of the International Longshoremen's Association, & Harold Gross, president of Miami Teamsters Local 320, on 6 charges of violating the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act. They were accused of extorting $20,000 (in $4,000 annual installments) from the Hearst Publishing Co., Inc. from 1954 to 1958 by threatening to start labor trouble that would halt the shipment of the American Weekly (Sunday supplement) from the Neo Gravure Printing Co. of Weehawken, N.J. to the N.Y. Journal-American. [See pp. 153C1-B2, 216F1]

A federal grand jury in Pittsburgh Sept. 21 returned an 11-count indictment against Theodore R. Cozza, president of Pittsburgh Teamsters Local 211, & a 3-count indictment against Robert Bernard (Barney) Baker, Central Conference of Teamsters representative, on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley law. Cozza was accused of receiving a total of $3,049.75 from the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph from Apr. 1956 to Oct. 1958 as truck driver wages for 83 days of work although he allegedly did not work 48 of those days. Baker was accused of taking 3 pay-offs totaling $525 from George F. Callahan Jr., president of Exhibitors Service Co. of McKees Rocks, Pa. [See p. 216F1; Vol. XVIII, 293A-E3]

A Philadelphia grand jury Sept. 19 indicted 7 men on charges of forgery, conspiracy to defraud Philadelphia Teamsters Local 107 & misappropriation of the local's funds. Those indicted: Joseph E. Grace, local president; Raymond P. Cohen, secretary-treasurer; Benjamin Lapensohn, who had been hired to work on a local year book; business agents Abraham D. Berman & Edward F. Walker; Joseph E. Hartsough, Cohen's secretary; John J. Elco, member. [See p. 201D2; Vol. XVIII, 428C2, 316A2, 205C-D3]

Benjamin Franklin Collins, secretary-treasurer of Detroit Teamsters Local 299, James R. Hoffa's home local, was given a 3-year perjury sentence by Federal Judge John M. Cashin in New York Feb. 9 but remained free on $2,500 bail pending an appeal. [See p. 77C-D2]

Police Chiefs Vs. Hoffa. A committee of police chiefs warned in New York Sept. 29 that Hoffa would "become one of the most powerful law-enforcement figures" in the U.S. if his Teamsters Bro'hood succeeded "in 'organizing' law enforcement." The warning was read by the committee's chairman, Police Chief Edward J. Allen of Santa Ana, Calif., at the 6th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It called Hoffa's goal "not impossible of achievement unless there is a resurgence of public & private morality." The "long-range objective" of the Teamsters leadership "& its underworld cohorts" was "to capture & thus corrupt . . . law enforcement," the report said. [See p. 77C1]

Jobs Drop from Peak. Employment rose to a record total of 67,594,000 in mid-July but declined to 67,241,000 in mid-August as a result of the steel strike and model change-overs in the auto industry, the Labor Department reported Sept. 10. Unemployment dropped from 3,744,000 in July to 3,426,000 in August, a less-than-seasonal decline. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment, therefore, rose from 5.1% in July to 5½% in August. Non-farm employment rose from 60,769,000 in July to a record 60,884,000 in August.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security Sept. 19 released a list of 17 major industrial centers & 53 smaller areas suffering a "chronic labor surplus"—at least 50% more unemployment than the national average during 4 of the past 5 years. The major areas listed: Evansville & Terre Haute, Ind.; Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell & New Bedford, Mass.; Detroit & Muskegon, Mich.; Atlantic City, N.J.; Asheville, N.C.; Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Scranton & Wilkes Barre-Hazelton, Pa.; Providence, R.I., & Charleston, W. Va. [See p. 241E1-A2]

Jobless Studies Set. Chrmn. Eugene D. McCarthy (D., Minn.) of a special Senate committee on unemployment announced Sept. 17 that his panel would conduct nationwide hearings in October-December on what effects "a thaw in the cold war" might have on U.S. employment & economic activity. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.), a committee member, said the committee had been directed to propose plans for "quicken[ing] employment" s h o u l d unemployment mount for any reason. The committee had been created by the Senate after the House had failed to approve a Senate-voted plan to create an unemployment study commission, as proposed by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.).

Chrmn. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee said Sept. 20 that his group would hold hearings on the possible domestic effects of disarmament. He said an arms control agreement would bring economic repercussions "of a magnitude that requires . . . some planning to take up any slack in the economy." Humphrey said his committee had "urged the Administration to study this problem in detail" but had met with an "apparent

lack of interest." [See pp. 301B1-302D1, 272D3, 264C1, 263A1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Moon Rocket Blows Up. An Atlas-Able rocket with which U.S. scientists had hoped to send a 375-lb. satellite into orbit around the moon blew up at its Cape Canaveral, Fla. firing stand during a static test Sept. 24. The 100-foot, 4-stage rocket had been intended for a launching between Oct. 3 & 6. Its satellite package, not yet installed, escaped destruction. [See pp. 306B1, 294B2]

Tax Total Drops. Taxes collected by the federal, state & local governments dropped from a $98.6 billion total in fiscal 1957 to $98.3 billion in fiscal 1958, the Commerce Department reported Aug. 28. Per capita taxes in fiscal 1958 amounted to $567.-63 ($392.51 of it going to federal collectors). Federal tax revenues dropped by $1.8 billion whereas state & local tax revenues rose by $1½ billion between fiscal 1957 & 1958. The combined debt of federal, state & local governments was $334.4 billion ($1,-930 per capita) June 30, 1958. The federal share was more than $276 billion. [See p. 243F2]

49 state governments (Hawaii excluded) increased their tax revenues from a $14.919 billion total in fiscal 1958 to a record $15.831 billion in fiscal 1959, the Commerce Department reported Aug. 22. Per capita state taxes in fiscal 1959 ranged from $149.94 in Delaware to $55.60 in Nebraska. States with the greatest tax revenues in fiscal 1959: California $1.813 billion, New York $1.586 billion, Pennsylvania $902 million, Michigan $806 million. Only Minnesota, Nebraska & Oregon collected less in 1959 than in 1958. Sales & gross receipts taxes netted the states $3.694 billion in fiscal 1959, motor fuel taxes $3.048 billion, individual income taxes $1.778 billion, motor vehicle licenses $1.381 billion, corporation income $979 million, tobacco product $680 million, liquor $599 million, property taxes $565 million. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 294E3]

FOREIGN

Ceylon

Bandaranaike Assassinated. Prime Min. Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, 60, died in Colombo Sept. 26 of gunshot wounds inflicted the previous day by Talduwe Somarama Thero, 30, a Buddhist monk & practitioner of Ayur-Vedic medicine.*

Wide World
BANDARANAIKE

Education Min. Wijayananda Dahanayake, 57, an anti-Communist & leading member of Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka (Ceylon Freedom) Party, was sworn in as prime minister Sept. 26. Chosen due to the illness & absence in London of Deputy Prime Min. Charles Percival de Silva, Dahanayake pledged there would be no "alteration" of the pro-Western & neutralist policies pursued by Bandaranaike. Dahanayake's cabinet, sworn in Sept. 26, retained most members of Bandaranaike's government but gave Trade & Commerce Min. R. G. Lenanayake the additional portfolios of food, cooperatives & marketing.

Bandaranaike's assassination was attributed to his efforts to further the practice of Western medicine in the Colombo hospital where Somarama Thero worked. No political motive was indicated in the shooting, which took place as Bandaranaike received visitors at his home in Colombo. In a statement issued before his death, Bandaranaike called on Ceylonese to remain calm and to "show compassion" toward the assassin, who was wounded & captured by police guards.

A state of emergency was imposed throughout Ceylon Sept. 26 by Gov. Gen. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke. All political & public meetings were banned to prevent a repetition of Ceylon's recent racial & religious unrest. Colombo remained calm under the threat of Army occupation, but dispatches reported Sept. 27 that many Buddhist monks had been mauled by crowds & prevented from appearing at rites for Bandaranaike. [See pp. 306F2, 194G3; Vol. XVI, 121B-C2]

* A form of Eastern medicine in which herbs & massages are major methods of treatment

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French Cameroons. 9 persons were killed & 10 wounded Sept. 14 in clashes between police & alleged supporters of the outlawed Cameroons People's Union. [See p. 266B2]

Iceland. Brig. Gen. Gilbert L. Pritchard was removed Sept. 18 as commander of U.S. & NATO troops in Iceland after incidents involving Icelandic officials & U.S. personnel at the Keflavik Air Base. The Defense Dept. said Pritchard had been removed "in response to a request by the Icelandic Govt." [See p. 298F2]

Japan. Ex-Premier Tanzan Ishibashi ended an unofficial visit to Communist China Sept. 20. He & Chinese Premier Chou En-lai issued a joint communiqué calling for closer political & economic relations between the 2 countries. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 158B3]

Netherlands. The fiscal 1960 budget, presented to the Netherlands Parlt. Sept. 15, envisaged revenues of 8.28 billion guilders ($1.18 billon), defense expenditures of 1.702 billion guilders ($450 million) & a deficit of 951 million guilders ($250 million). [See p. 234C2]

Princess Beatrix returned to Amsterdam Sept. 22 from her 11-day visit to New York in connection with the 350th anniversary of Henry Hudson's exploration of the Hudson Valley. [See p. 299D1]

Spain. 7 Govt. agencies were abolished Sept. 16 as part of Spain's campaign to modernize its economy. The disbanded agencies regulated prices, minerals, lumber, cork, fibers, zinc & tin. [See p. 233B2]

The London Times charged Sept. 1 that the Franco regime was holding 400 political prisoners, many imprisoned since the 1936-39 civil war, in a prison near Burgos.

Yugoslavia. Pres. Tito challenged Soviet-bloc leaders Sept. 20 to visit Yugoslavia and see the industrial progress achieved under his revision of Communist doctrine. Addressing a rally in Niskic, a Montenegrin steel center, Tito said: "We are revisionists. We have revised our practices . . . our laws & decrees . . . to have something better. But this is practice & not theory, and we are Marxists." [See p. 131C1]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Minister of State Raul Roa told the UN General Assembly Sept. 24 that Cuba would not choose between capitalism & communism and would decline like many African & Asian neutralists to line up with either of the power blocs.

Roa had said in Havana Sept. 4 that Cuba did not intend to break relations with Haiti despite worsening relations between the 2 countries & the "mere coincidence" that Cuban Amb.-to-Haiti Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal had left Haiti with his staff for Cuba Aug. 29 while Haitian Amb. Arnaud Merceron returned to Haiti Aug. 30. The Cuban Embassy in Port-au-Prince was placed in the Mexican Embassy's care, and 5 Haitians who had been granted asylum in the Cuban Embassy were given asylum by the Mexicans. Rodriguez Echazabal had been charged by Haitian Presidential Secy. Clement Barbot Aug. 26 with plotting against Pres. François Duvalier's regime. Rodriguez accused Haiti Sept. 1 of a secret, U.S.-approved pact with the Dominican Republic. He said Cubans who had invaded Haiti to overthrow the Duvalier government had been "maltreated" by Haitian authorities. Haitian Army Chief of Staff Col. Paul Laraque announced Sept. 5 the end of operations against the 31 invaders, who had landed from Cuba Aug. 13. He said 26 invaders, including their leader, Maj. Henry Fuertes, had been killed and the remaining 5 captured in 12 engagements with the Haitian Army.) [See p. 283E2]

Cuban postal director Bonifacio Hernandez announcing Sept. 3 that all mail to & from the Dominican Republic had been suspended. Telephone & cable communications between the 2 countries also were suspended.

20 ex-Cuban Army men who had fought for Batista were arrested in the Havana suburb of Mariano Sept. 29 and charged with counter-revolutionary activities. 30 other Batista followers, 25 of them ex-soldiers led by U.S. citizens (Col. Austin Young, 39, & Maj. Peter John Lambton, 24), were captured in the Organo Mountains of Pinar Del Rio. More than 100 other ex-soldiers & civilians were arrested Sept. 22-24 in Baracoa, a small port in northern Oriente Province, and charged with plotting to capture the airport and blow up an ammunition dump. Miguel Alba, Batista army veteran & wealthy sugar

planter, was accused of being the head conspirator. [See p. 275C3]

Government sources said Sept. 21 that Maj. William A. Morgan of Toledo had decided to renounce his U.S. citizenship and accept Cuban citizenship, which had been granted to him several months previously. U.S. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) revealed in Washington Sept. 3 that the U.S. State Dept. had agreed to his request that it revoke Morgan's citizenship under Immigration & Nationality Act provisions that forbid U.S. citizens to serve in a foreign country's armed forces. Morgan had said Sept. 3 that he would fight to retain his citizenship, that he was a member of the 2d Front of Escambray, a private rebel organization & not an official part of the Cuban Army. Morgan's request that he be permitted to serve in Cuba without loss of U.S. citizenship had been rejected by the State Dept., press officer Lincoln White revealed Sept. 4. [See p. 275C3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Sidney Norton Baruch, 74, electrical engineer, inventor of depth bombs, pneumatic mailing tubes, movie sound recording method, about 200 other devices; Sept. 22 in N.Y.

Col. Denis Haughton Bates, 73, Cunard Line chrmn. since 1953; Sept. 13 in Malpas, Cheshire, England.

Leon Bocqueraz, 87, banker, 1928-30 chairman of Bank of America of California (which merged into Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association), ex-pres. Alliance Française; Sept. 21 in Geneva.

Helen Broderick, 68, actress, mother of actor Broderick Crawford; Sept. 25 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

John Corbin, 89, drama critic (N.Y. Times, N.Y. Sun, Harpers Weekly), author ("The Return of the Middle Class," "The Unknown Washington," "Two Frontiers of Freedom," etc.), editorial writer (N.Y. Times); Aug. 30 in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

T. Alfred Fleming, 85, conservation director Natl. Bd. of Fire Underwriters 1919-49, evangelical minister who became anti-fire crusader after witnessing 1908 school blaze that killed 173 children; Sept. 18 in Owen Sound, Ont., Canada.

Field Marshal Lord (William Edmund) Ironside, 79, first Baron of Archangel & of Ironside, British Imperial General Staff chief at outbreak of World War II, governor of Gibraltar 1938-39; Sept. 22 in London.

Sir Leslie J. Morshead, 70, Australian commander of World War II defense of Tobruk, task force commander for Borneo operations 1945, Bank of New South Wales pres.; Sept. 26 in Sydney.

Walter F. Munford, 59, U.S. Steel Corp. pres. since May; Sept. 28 in Hyannis, Mass. following a stroke. (Munford, who had been under medical care for nervous exhaustion & fatigue, was admitted to the hospital Sept. 23 for treatment of a stomach wound caused when he accidentally stabbed himself with a kitchen knife. He suffered the stroke Sept. 24.) [See p. 236F3]

Andrew Rudolph Onda, 54, Communist Party chairman in Cleveland 1932-40 (convicted in 1951 of violating Pennsylvania anti-sedition law but not sentenced because of illness); Sept. 19 in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. XIII, p. 369E3]

William K. Paton, 65, head of Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware since 1941; Aug. 25 in Philadelphia.

SPORTS

Among recent world records:

Archery. Men's title—2,247 points, by James Casper, 28, of Racine, Wis. in World Archery Championships in Stockholm, Sweden Aug. 9 (Mrs. Ann Weber Corby, 34, of Bloomfield, N.J. won the women's title); men's team — 6,633 points, by U.S. team of Caspers, Robert Kadlec of Rochester, Minn. & James Neeley of St. Louis (U.S. team of Mrs. Corby, Lucille Shine, 40, of Glendale, Calif. & Carole Meinhardt of Pittsburgh won the women's team title).

Horse Racing. 2-year-old pacers—1 mile in 1:57 & 2 miles in 3:56, both by L. B. Sheppard & T. W. Murphy's Bullet Hanover, driven by Johnny Simpson, to win the $50,000 Fox Stake at Indiana State Fairgrounds, Indianapolis, Sept. 9, for $21,911.75; 1-mi. pacing on a ½-mi. track — 1:57-4/5, by R. C. Larkin's Bye Bye Byrd, driven by Clint Hodgins, 52, to win the $15,000 Fourth Estate Purse at Roosevelt Raceway, N.Y. Aug. 27; 1 mi. for 4-year-old pacing mares—1:59-4/5, by Annroc Stables' Adios Claire, driven by George Phalen, to win the $4,500 University of Miami Pace at Roosevelt Raceway Aug. 27; 1-3/16 mi. on grass—1:53-2/5, by Travis M. Kerr's Round Table, Willie Shoemaker up, to win the $125,100 Arlington Handicap at Arlington Park, Chicago Aug. 22, for $75,750.

Motorboating. 1,200-kg. hydroplanes — 120.61 mph., by Miss Windermere III, driven by Norman H. Buckley, 51, of Manchester, Eng. at Lake Windermere, Eng. July 25; Jersey speed skiffs—51.839 mph. average (straightaway), by Slo-Poke III, driven by James Camp, 42, of Long Beach, N.J. over 2 one-mi. laps at Cambridge (Md.) Yacht Club Aug. 22.

Swimming. Men's 200-meter freestyle — 2:02.3, by Tsuyoshi Yamanaka, 20, of Japan in Tokyo July 20; 200-meter butterfly — 2:16.4, by Mike Troy, 18, of Indiana U. at AAU outdoor championships in Los Altos, Calif. July 11; 200-meter backstroke—2:17.8, by Frank McKinney, 20, of Indiana U. in Osaka, Japan July 25; 400-meter freestyle — 4:16.6, by Yamanaka in Osaka July 26; 400-meter freestyle relay — 3:44.4, by U.S. team (Joe Alkire of San Diego, Elton Follett of New Haven, Conn., Lance Larson of Los Angeles & Jeff Farrell of Wichita, Kan.) in Tokyo July 21; 400-meter medley relay—4:51.5, by a Netherlands team in Waalwijk, the Netherlands July 26; 800-meter freestyle—9:13.3, by Yamanaka in Kure, Japan July 29; 800-meter freestyle relay—8:18.7, by a Japanese team (Katsumari Kenjo, Tatsuo Fujimoto, Makoto Fukui & Yamanaka) in Osaka July 26. Women's 100-meter backstroke—1:11.7, by Ria Van Velsen of the Netherlands in Waalwijk July 26 as a member of the Dutch women's team that set a 4:51.5 record for the 400-meter medley relay; 110-yd. butterfly—1:09.3, by Nancy Ramey of Seattle in Waalwijk Aug. 8; 200-meter breaststroke—2:50.3, by Anita Lonsbrough of England in Waalwijk July 25; 200-meter butterfly—2:38.1, by Carolyn Schuler, 16, of Orinda, Calif. in San Francisco Aug. 31; 220-yd. butterfly — 2:43.7, by Becky Collins, 15, of Indianapolis at AAU women's outdoor championships in Redding, Calif. July 19; 220-yd. backstroke — 2:37.9, by Carin Cone of Ridgewood, N.J. at the AAU championships in Redding July 17; 440-yd. individual medley—5:40.2, by Sylvia Ruuska, 17, of Berkeley, Calif. in the AAU championships in Redding July 17.

Track & Field. 110-meter hurdles in 13.2 & 200-meter hurdles around a turn in 22.5, by Martin Lauer of West Germany in Zurich July 7; 1,000-meter run—2:18, by Dan Waern of Sweden in Gaevle, Sweden Aug. 10; 10-km. walk—41:35, by Grigory Panichkin of the USSR, reported by the Soviet news agency Tass from Odessa Sept. 12; 30-km. walk—2 hr. 17:16.8, by Analoliy Yegorov of Leningrad July 15; 30-mi. walk—4 hr. 2:4.6, by Mikhail Lavrov of the USSR in Grozny Sept. 17; 50-km. (31 mi., 120 yd.) walk—4 hr. 3:52.2, by Anatoly Vedyakov of the USSR in Spartakiad Aug. 13; 51-km. (31 mi., 120½ yd.) walk—4 hr. 11:18.6, by Lavrov in Grozny Sept. 17; men's 16-lb. shot-put—63 ft. 2½ in., by Parry O'Brien of the U.S. at Franklin Field, Philadelphia July 18; women's 8-lb. shot-put—55 ft. 6¾ in., by Tamara Press of the USSR in Philadelphia July 18; pentathlon—4,006 points, by Vasily Kuznetsov, 27, of the USSR in Turin, Italy Sept. 3; decathlon—8,357 points, by Kuznetsov in Moscow May 16-17.

Weightlifting. Light heavyweight—390½ lb. in the jerk, by Vasily Pegov of the USSR in Moscow Aug. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS

Japanese Typhoon. Typhoon Vera, described as the worst in Japan's history, struck central Honshu Sept. 26-27 with 160-mph. winds, caused floods & landslides and left at least 3,174 persons dead. Hardest hit was the industrial port city of Nagoya, where 1,000 persons died. 1,776 persons were reported still missing & 9,419 injured Sept. 30. More than 1,000,000 persons were homeless. 7 ocean-going vessels were grounded in Nagoya harbor, and 25 fishing boats were reported sunk.

(The Hankuk [Seoul] Daily News reported Sept. 26 that a 46-ship, 1,200-man South Korean fishing fleet that had left Oerarodo Island off Pusan Aug. 28 had not returned and was presumed lost in Typhoon Sarah, which had struck South Korea Sept. 17-19. Other Typhoon Sarah deaths in South Korea totaled at least 669 by Sept. 26.) [See p. 308G2]

Augie Pisano Slain. Gangster Little Augie Pisano (real name Anthony Carfano), 62, ex-associate of gangster Al Capone, & Mrs. Janice Drake, wife of comedian Alan Drake, were found shot to death in the front seat of Pisano's Cadillac Sept. 25 in the Jackson Heights section of New York.

Air Crashes. 53 of 65 persons aboard a French 4-engine DC-7 of Transports Aeriens Intercontinentaux crashed & burned Sept. 24 while taking off from Bordeaux airport on a flight from Paris to the Ivory Coast. Among the survivors was French Cameroons Health Min. Sekou Sissoko. The accident was France's worst civil air disaster. [See p. 276A3]

All 34 persons aboard a Braniff Airways turboprop Electra were killed Sept. 29 when it exploded in midair near Buffalo, Tex. The plane had been N.Y.-bound from Houston.

20 persons died in the crash of a 2-engine Brazilian Scandia airliner Sept. 23 shortly after it took off from São Paulo for Rio de Janeiro.

16 persons aboard a Reeve Aleutian Airways DC-4 died Sept. 24 when it crashed into a peak on Great Sitkin Island in the Aleutians.

MARRIED

Zeppo Marx, 58, comedian, to ex-show-girl Barbara Blakely, 29; Sept. 17 in Las Vegas.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Much Ado About Nothing. Revival of Shakespeare's comedy. Staged by & starring John Gielgud. Presented by Producers Theatre & Cambridge Drama Festival. With Margaret Leighton, Michael MacLiammoir, Hurd Hatfield, Barrie Ingham, George Rose. Sept. 17 at Lunt-Fontanne. (6-1-0)§

Closed

Make a Million July 18 (307 performances)
Mark Twain Sept. 6 (174 performances)
West Side Story June 27 (729 performances)

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y. newspapers; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable